

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

Official Records



**THIRD COMMITTEE, 1628th
MEETING**

Wednesday, 4 December 1968,
at 11.10 a.m.

NEW YORK

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Chairman: Mr. Erik NETTEL (Austria).

AGENDA ITEM 62

International Year for Human Rights (continued)
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L.1643):

(a) Measures and activities undertaken in connexion
with the International Year for Human Rights:
report of the Secretary-General;

(b) International Conference on Human Rights

GENERAL DEBATE AND CONSIDERATION OF
DRAFT RESOLUTION A/C.3/L.1623/REV.1
(continued)

1. Miss HLASS (Jordan) said that it was her painful duty to speak for the 2.5 million of her fellow Arabs who had been reduced to the status of refugees by Israel's aggression in Palestine. Since world recognition of the human rights of those refugees would help to bring their sufferings, privations, frustrations and fears to an end, she appealed on their behalf to all the members of the human family, without distinction as to race, colour, religion or frontier. The innumerable documents, declarations and instruments relating to the subject had had no effect at all on the situation of the Palestine Arab refugees, for it was impossible to solve the problem unless a humanitarian approach was taken. While international bodies held lengthy debates on the subject, thousands of Arabs were forced to abandon their homes and saw their lands occupied by strangers coming from afar. While useless declarations were being drawn up, the Palestine Arabs, deprived of their fundamental rights, were suffering cold and hunger.

2. The massacres of Arab villagers and other brutal crimes committed by Israel against defenceless communities had not been isolated instances, regretted by

their perpetrators, but had formed part of the Zionist leaders' constant policy of aggression. The historian Arnold Toynbee had compared the atrocities committed by the Jews against the Arabs with those which the nazis had inflicted on the Jews themselves. It was indeed tragic that in a Jewish State non-Jewish minorities should be made the victims of discrimination. The establishment of a refuge for a persecuted people could hardly justify intolerant attitudes reflecting a fanaticism which should have disappeared with the Middle Ages.

3. Resolution I of the Teheran Conference on respect for an implementation of human rights in occupied territories, in which the Government of Israel was called on to recognize the rights of the population of the occupied areas, had aroused among the Palestine Arabs the hope that Israel would comply with its obligations under the United Nations Charter. That resolution, however, had fared no better than many others concerning Palestine, for the Israelis had ignored it, just as, in their determination to confront the world with a fait accompli, they had ignored earlier decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and had refused to allow a representative of the Secretary-General to investigate the situation in Palestine. As a result, the Arab refugees would have to face another winter without proper shelter or clothing. For purely humanitarian reasons, the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East had urged that the refugees should be permitted to return to their former places of residence.

4. In addressing the Special Political Committee at its 612th meeting on 11 November 1968, the Secretary-General had stated that the Palestine refugees were living with no homeland, no future and no hope and that the General Assembly had been able to do nothing in the past twenty years to bring a solution to that problem within reach, and he had urged that the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council should be implemented. That statement confirmed the fact that human rights were being violated by Israel in Palestine—a situation which had dragged on for the past twenty years. What was more, after the 1967 war, Israel, far from complying with its obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, had intensified its repressive measures against the Arab population.

5. Among the specific violations of human rights committed by Israel, she cited the expulsion of 400,000 Arabs, by force or by threats, from the West Bank of the River Jordan and from the Gaza Strip. Despite the General Assembly's appeals that the refugees should be allowed to return, Israel was continuing to apply measures of intimidation to drive out the popu-

lation of the occupied areas, with the aim of depriving those areas of their Arab character. Nor did the Israelis hesitate to raze entire villages and compel the inhabitants to sell their lands to new occupants. At the same time, they were continuing to deport Arab leaders, and students who had gone abroad to study were being prevented from returning. The political pressures, the arbitrary arrests, the destruction of homes and the other acts of harassment to which the Arab population was subjected had given rise to a reign of terror which had aroused protests even on the part of Israel intellectuals.

6. Moreover, the Holy City of Jerusalem had been converted into a tourist and amusement centre, where immorality flourished. Holy Places of Islam and Christianity had been profaned, temples of various religions had been robbed and vandalized, and Jewish rites had been celebrated in mosques which had never before been entered by non-Moslems. The Arab villages which had been demolished had included places of profound historical and religious significance.

7. All the appeals addressed by the United Nations to Israel to respect the Geneva Conventions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other instruments had met with a stubborn refusal. Her delegation therefore urged the Committee to affirm Israel's guilt and to ask the General Assembly to insist on compliance with its decisions concerning Palestine.

8. Miss BEHARRY (Guyana) said that Guyana, as a developing country, attached particular importance to the link between economic, social and cultural development and the fundamental freedoms of the individual, and also to the threat which racist attitudes posed for the entire world. Both questions should be given high priority in the years to come.

9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights established standards for Governments and individuals, expressed man's desire for freedom and security, and proclaimed a common standard of achievement for all peoples. Nevertheless, twenty years after its adoption it had become necessary to examine the question of its actual implementation in a broader perspective, so that the rights which it proclaimed would have real significance for the peoples of the developing world. The problem faced by millions of human beings was not so much the enjoyment of civil and political rights as economic survival itself.

10. To a person who had neither home nor employment it meant very little to be told that his Government had recognized the right to privacy, to the protection of property and to the free choice of employment. It was therefore impossible to assess the rights set forth in the Universal Declaration without taking account of economic and social considerations. The most elaborate code of fundamental freedoms or of constitutional guarantees of their exercise meant nothing where the illiterate majority was incapable of understanding its rights and securing their exercise. Throughout much of the developing world, many of the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration would remain only a bitter reminder

the developed countries continued to increase. For that reason, her delegation particularly welcomed the adoption of resolution XVII of the Teheran Conference, concerning economic development and human rights.

11. With regard to the explosive crisis in race relations which was threatening the world, she said that her country shared with many others a feeling of deep revulsion at the injustices and indignities imposed on the coloured people of South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. Yet the crisis in race relations, while it reflected the failure of the international community's efforts to ensure the protection of human rights, revealed at the same time the success achieved through the Universal Declaration in the matter of propagating the principles of human rights, condemning injustices, and recognizing the need for change and the justice and legitimacy of change. However, racism was also related to economic development, for the world race crisis would not abate so long as the contrasts between prosperity and poverty, development and stagnation, complacency and despair, which marked the dividing line between developed and developing nations, coincided in large measure with the boundary between the white and the non-white worlds. Only effective action towards economic equality for all States could make it possible to solve racial problems.

12. Lastly, she stressed the value of the Teheran Conference as a contribution to the advancement of human rights and a stimulus to public opinion, which was always conscious of the vulnerability of fundamental freedoms.

13. Mr. PANDEY (Nepal) felt that the question of human rights required special attention, because it concerned the pride and dignity of men and, what was more, the very survival of humanity. The recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of the dignity and worth of the human person, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, was one of the basic principles underlying the United Nations Charter and a prerequisite for the maintenance of international peace and security. The International Year for Human Rights commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which could be truly described as a popular Magna Carta, called for all Member States to rededicate themselves to the lofty ideals of human dignity and freedom.

14. Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration, human rights had been enumerated and codified in a series of instruments which had provided the legal framework for their protection and had aroused an awareness among individuals of the need to recognize those rights as the basic conditions of life. Nevertheless, apartheid, racism and other types of discrimination continued to exist, even though they should be universally condemned, and millions of human beings were still deprived of their legitimate rights, including the right of self-determination. Nepal had always unequivocally opposed such policies and would continue to support any measures by the United Nations

no meaning. The voice of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and of the Final Act of the Teheran Conference must reach every man in the world, without any distinction based on colour, caste, creed, religion, sex or social status.

15. In Nepal, Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims and Christians lived in complete harmony, and there had never in the country's history been any conflict between different religious groups. The Nepalese Government, which believed that freedom and equality could not survive in a world of poverty, had adopted as its target social welfare and a society free from all kinds of exploitation. The Constitution prohibited discrimination of any kind and guaranteed equality before the law. The principle that land belonged to the tiller had been recognized as State policy, and under national planning the country's resources were being directed to economic development. Women enjoyed equal rights with men in all fields, as was shown by the fact that a woman was Vice-Chairman of the national legislature. Various government measures had been taken to promote the advance of women, and it should be pointed out that Nepalese women were playing an active and notable part in the development of the society. The Government was giving particular attention to family planning and guaranteed paid maternity leave to women. It was also promoting the all-round development of children.

16. With regard to draft resolution A/C.3/L.1626 and Add.1, his delegation believed that the plight of the refugees was a humanitarian problem and should be treated as such. It always sympathized with people who had become victims of discrimination on grounds of religion or colour, whoever and wherever they were, and believed that all nations, large or small, had the right to exist as sovereign and independent States. Aggression was not only a violation of the political integrity of the country that was attacked but also a violation of the human rights of its people. Thus, the occupation of the territory of another country not only was a political offence but also violated the human rights of the people concerned. The recognition of the human rights of all peoples was therefore the first step towards political peace throughout the world.

17. Mr. SHERIFIS (Cyprus) said that, although he waived his right to speak in the general debate on the item under discussion, he nevertheless wished to say that the International Conference on Human Rights, held at Teheran, had been an extremely important event in the field of human rights. Two things had particularly impressed his delegation: the generous hospitality of the host country and the excellent preparation and organization of the Conference, which did credit to the Director of the Division of Human Rights. He therefore suggested that the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1 might include in it a few words of thanks to the people and Government of Iran and of appreciation to the Secretary-General and his staff.

18. Mr. READ VITTINI (Dominican Republic) said that the subject of human rights was probably the most far-reaching and important on the agenda of the Assembly's current session. The International Year also provided an opportunity for reviewing the progress that

had been made and determining what man's position was in the contemporary world, twenty years after the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Certainly, nothing had had a more profound impact on the inescapable task of drastically reforming the structure of human society than the idea that man possessed certain inalienable rights. For centuries that idea had seemed to be mere philosophical speculation or the exclusive heritage of certain national communities and racial groups. Contemporary experience unfortunately showed that there was, perhaps, much still to be done before it was fully and universally accepted. Hence, the value of the Universal Declaration was not only that it had incorporated that idea in a body of clearly defined principles but also that it had proclaimed its universality.

19. Nevertheless, it was easy to see that the mere formulation and recognition of human rights as the common heritage of all men would not change deep-rooted social evils and age-old aberrations overnight. The Dominican Republic knew from hard experience what a distance there was between doctrine and reality, between theory and practice. His delegation was therefore pleased to note that a substantial body of men and nations was trying to eradicate the great evil of the gap between words and deeds in the matter of human rights.

20. In considering the question of human rights, his delegation also hoped that ideas of regional blocs, partisan political interests and notions of international proselytism would be transcended. No one could fail to realize that human rights had often been used as mere political counters to be moved or discarded according to the immediate goals of the countries concerned and that violations of those rights were used as a pretext for pursuing certain political objectives. It was deplorable, for example, that, while all States formally condemned apartheid, some of them, in pursuance of their own material interests, were promoting and developing an active and profitable trade which strengthened those who practised discrimination. On the other hand, his delegation believed that the United Nations had not yet exhausted all means of finding a just, negotiated solution to the problem of the Palestine refugees or a conciliatory formula which would both guarantee Israel's independence and integrity and eliminate the grave threat to peace in the Middle East.

21. It was also clear that the small Powers were not always treated the same as the big Powers. For example, when allegations were made of violations of human rights in small countries, on-the-spot committees of inquiry were appointed without any thought of the implications for their national sovereignty, but the concept of sovereignty was raised like a shield when a great Power was involved. For the Dominican Republic, violations of human rights had no frontiers. He therefore felt that there should be a generalized system of investigation which all States, large and small, would accept beforehand on a voluntary and unselective basis; such a consensus would eliminate all scruples concerning sovereignty when the question of providing proper protection for the human rights of individuals and groups within any national community arose.

22. With regard to the question of the punishment of war criminals, although his delegation fully agreed with the general view that such crimes were crimes against humanity, it had some misgivings about the formulation of the relevant legal rules and feared that punishment depended more on the fortunes of war than on justice. He wondered, for example, who would judge the actions of the victors. He feared even more that the judges would be the victors themselves, and that would mean a violation of the natural and universally accepted juridical rule that no one could be both judge and party to a case. His delegation therefore believed that, if in present circumstances war as a source of the widespread violation of human rights could not be avoided, efforts must be made to humanize it as far as possible.
23. Finally, he wished to issue a warning with respect to a fundamentally materialistic standard which was apparently taking root in contemporary thought. That standard, which was being applied mainly by societies where materialism was the corollary of well-being, was reversing values to such an extent that life itself was becoming subordinate to considerations of material convenience. His delegation recognized the importance of material necessities, and hence of the goods that satisfied them, but it did not place them higher than life itself. For that reason, it believed, not that birth control was necessary for the acquisition of the world's goods, but that greater efforts should be made to produce more. Today, science and technology made it possible to exploit the vast resources of the sea, which were capable of sustaining populations ten or twenty times larger than the total current world population. Tomorrow, the infinite possibilities of outer space would open up. In his view, demographic development should be based on the free and sovereign decision of parents to determine the size of their own families. There was no conflict between that and the idea that States were in duty bound to educate parents to understand fully the magnitude of their responsibilities. The basis of that idea was that man was an end in himself and that the meaning of society lay in providing for every man's wants and needs. An over-inflated society in which the individual personality lost all meaning and significance, was engulfed by it and reduced to the status of a mere organic component, served little purpose.
24. In conclusion, he recalled that the Supreme Pontiff, in his message to the Teheran Conference, had said that it would be vain to proclaim rights if at the same time everything was not done to ensure the duty of respecting them by all people, everywhere, and for all people (see A/CONF.32/41, annex III).
25. Mr. KEISALO (Finland) said that the year 1948, in which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had been adopted, had become a milestone in the history of mankind and marked the beginning of a new era in which the individual was made a subject of international law. It was true that achievements fell far short of the targets set; nevertheless, when reviewing the progress of the past twenty years, it had to be remembered that thousands of years had preceded the adoption of the Declaration. Man could not expect, in such a short period, to achieve what had remained unachieved during another era.
26. The most significant feature of the past two decades had been the progress made in the field of international law and in the national legislation of various countries. The numerous conventions and declarations formulated and ratified were proof of the interest in human rights. In addition, the same period had seen the adoption for the first time of legal machinery for the implementation of those instruments at the international level, whose importance could not be over-emphasized.
27. However, respect for civil and political rights and particularly for economic, social and cultural rights required much more than the strengthening of the existing machinery, since it was not by legal means alone that the equality and social justice proclaimed in the Declaration could be achieved. It was easy to say that every person was entitled to all the rights which guaranteed and protected his human dignity. It was well known, however, that those rights remained purely theoretical unless sufficient economic and social progress was made, education was provided for all and the current gap between standards of living in various countries and parts of the world was narrowed.
28. One of the positive aspects of the International Year for Human Rights had been the attention devoted to questions of human rights and their observance. It was encouraging that not only Governments but also non-governmental organizations had been active in that field.
29. In 1968, the non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council had held two conferences on human rights, one in January at Geneva and one in September in Paris. Another important event had been the Assembly of Human Rights, organized by the private sector, which had been held in March at Montreal. The major event had naturally been the International Conference on Human Rights held at Teheran. Each of those events was important in its own way. The Governments which met at Teheran participated in the development of human rights with the authority conferred upon them by membership and voting rights in the United Nations. Those who had gathered at Montreal were private individuals with special knowledge of a particular aspect of human rights. The non-governmental organizations disseminated information and moulded public opinion, exerting the necessary pressure to accelerate action by the official bodies and acting as practical implementation machinery in many fields. An evaluation of the results of those meetings led to the conclusion that it was easier for private persons and independent voluntary organizations to do what they had set out to do. Government representatives were often faced with difficulties, because differences of opinion on various political issues overshadowed the real purpose of the deliberations and hampered progress. That had been the case at the Teheran Conference, which would have produced more valuable results if more time and attention had been devoted to planning future action in the sphere of human rights. Nevertheless, despite those drawbacks, his delegation felt that the results had been satisfactory.

30. It was regrettable that the Conference had not been able to deal with all the proposals made, including one by Finland (see A/CONF.32/41, annex V). The Finnish proposal had recommended that the United Nations bodies concerned, as appropriate with the assistance of UNESCO and UNITAR, should undertake studies on the implications of scientific and technological development on the privacy and freedom of individuals and the protection of the dignity and integrity of their personality. It had also recommended that they should study the scope and contents of existing professional codes of journalism in so far as they dealt with the invasion of the right to privacy, having in mind the subsequent creation of model rules on that subject, without prejudice to the principles of freedom of information. The draft resolution submitted by El Salvador, France and Mauritania (A/C.3/L.1642/Rev.1) referred to that problem.

31. The Proclamation of Teheran was a reaffirmation of the principles contained in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; his delegation was therefore glad to sponsor draft resolution A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1, one of whose provisions endorsed the Proclamation of Teheran. Lastly, he thanked the Director of the Division of Human Rights for his excellent statement at the 1620th meeting introducing the item and the people and Government of Iran for their generous hospitality and assistance.

32. Mrs. RAOELINA (Madagascar) congratulated the Director of the Division of Human Rights on his excellent statement and paid a tribute to the Government of Iran, which had helped to ensure the success of the Conference. Her delegation was convinced that the International Year for Human Rights, which was already drawing to an end, would give new impetus to future United Nations activities in the sphere of human rights and encourage effective governmental observance of the provisions of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

33. Although it was true that considerable progress had been made since the adoption of the Declaration, the International Year had also revealed once again that there were still serious violations of human rights in various parts of the world. Racism still existed in South Africa and Rhodesia and the moral force of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations concerning the system of apartheid was decreasing with time. In addition, the events of August 1968 in Central Europe were patently contrary to the United Nations aims of fostering friendship and understanding between peoples. One might well wonder what special reason prompted certain countries systematically to condemn despoilment by armed aggression or occupation, while adopting precisely the opposite attitude in practice.

34. With regard to the dependent countries in the process of decolonization, her delegation maintained that, in conformity with Article 76 of the Charter, the administering Powers should encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

35. War inevitably involved violation of human rights and everything possible should therefore be done to

avert it. The peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations, could lead to a fair solution. It was also important to safeguard the human, spiritual and cultural values of a people or of a particular minority in a national community.

36. So far as Madagascar was concerned, the spirit of the Universal Declaration was reflected in its Constitution, which recognized various freedoms and rights, but, as in all developing countries, the real problems were of an economic nature and social backwardness was perhaps the reason why certain rights had not yet been exercised. To commemorate the International Year for Human Rights, a national committee had been established in Madagascar at the end of 1967 to organize appropriate commemorative acts. The year 1968 was proclaimed International Year for Human Rights by Presidential Decree, and public information activities included a speech by the Head of State, the showing of films on human rights, a painting competition and an essay competition on the subject of human rights in which students, workers and trade union members took part. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was translated into the Malagasy tongue and articles on human rights were published in the bulletins of ministerial departments and of the public and private agencies concerned. In addition, the speeches made by distinguished personalities would be broadcast three times a day during the week of 7 to 14 December 1968.

37. Madagascar was a member of the Commission on Human Rights and a party to several international human rights conventions, agreements and treaties, including the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

38. In conclusion, her delegation hoped that the International Year for Human Rights and, more specifically, the Teheran Conference, which had undoubtedly been the most significant event of the year, would give a new impetus to human rights and fundamental freedoms, which constituted the basis of international peace and security. It also hoped that the draft resolution of which it was a co-sponsor (A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1), which contained almost all the recommendations of the Teheran Conference, would be unanimously adopted.

39. Miss FERRINGA (Netherlands) said that in her country, as in many others, a great variety of special activities, undertaken to a significant degree by student and youth organizations, had been organized to celebrate the International Year for Human Rights.

40. Nevertheless, despite such manifestations of goodwill, 1968 had been a year in which the realization of fundamental human rights had to a disappointing degree remained in the realm of fantasy. In contradiction to article 1 of the Universal Declaration, the international community, offered countless human beings neither freedom nor equality nor human rights and dignity, and allowed the spirit of brotherhood to be trampled upon by hate, indifference and selfishness, heedless of the voice of reason or conscience.

41. Her delegation had already expressed in the General Assembly its shock and indignation at the recent attempt in Central Europe to deprive a people of its fundamental rights. It did not therefore intend to enter into a new discussion of the question, but it could not remain silent, for, if no protests were made against the violation of fundamental rights, it was illusory to hope for an international community in which human lives and human dignity were safeguarded and freedom from fear was secured.
42. Nevertheless, progress had been made and her delegation was glad that the Teheran Conference had strongly reiterated the vital need for concerted and intensified efforts to secure and preserve fundamental rights for all. The Conference had also demonstrated that, despite nationalistic attitudes, people did believe in and desire international co-operation, and the resolutions adopted at Teheran would stimulate and promote further activities.
43. It was clear that the effectiveness of international instruments ultimately depended on the willingness of Governments to implement their provisions, and in that respect her delegation wished to pay a tribute to the Government of Costa Rica for being the first to ratify the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
44. She welcomed draft resolution A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1. It would ensure that the draft resolutions which the Teheran Conference had been unable to consider for lack of time would be sent to the competent organs of the United Nations. With that in mind, her delegation had not submitted as a separate draft one of those draft resolutions, namely, that concerning the question of implementation, which it had already submitted to the Conference (see A/CONF.32/41, annex V), and which it hoped would receive the careful study it deserved.
45. Mr. GYARMATI (Hungary) thanked the people and Government of Iran for their hospitality and for the excellent organization of the International Conference on Human Rights. Unfortunately, certain delegations were attempting to impede the work of the Committee by reviving old cold-war practices in pursuit of specific political aims. That, however, was not surprising, since, when those countries realized that their imperialistic policies were leading them to an impasse, they attempted to distract the attention of public opinion from their own problems by heaping unfounded slanders on socialist and other countries. It was a matter of some astonishment to be given lessons on democracy and human rights by the representative of a country where every individual had the right to assassinate his political adversaries, where political problems were solved by bullets rather than ballots, where millions of coloured inhabitants were treated as second-class citizens, where representatives of the news media were brutally beaten up by the police, and where in the last three months eight synagogues had been burned and desecrated in its largest city. Where fascist and semi-fascist parties were allowed to exist the stage was always set for anti-Semitism. It was, therefore, clear that the domestic problems of a country could only be solved by the people of that country.
46. The situation in Hungary had radically changed since the end of fascist rule, and the people knew from their own experience that the socialist system was more satisfactory than the capitalist one. It was true that there were no millionaires—who would exploit the workers—but there were also no needy people. The Constitution accorded the broadest possible rights to every citizen, and one of the main goals of the Government was to strengthen the economic basis for the daily exercise of those rights. In that respect, the Hungarian people could have achieved better results had it not been hindered by certain Western Powers, which had spent millions of dollars to weaken, undermine or overthrow the socialist system. It was difficult for some to understand that the right to build a socialist society was also part of human rights.
47. On the subject of the International Year for Human Rights, he considered that the Teheran Conference was the most significant event and his delegation was ready to participate in the positive implementation of the resolutions adopted at that Conference.
48. In celebration of the International Year in Hungary, the Hungarian United Nations Society had held a session in which representatives of all State and people's organizations concerned in the programme of festivities had participated. At a special press conference the Secretary-General of that Society had announced the programme drawn up for the celebration of the International Year. The head of the delegation that had participated in the Teheran Conference had made a statement to the Hungarian Press Agency and to Hungarian television and radio. The Hungarian Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Information had given a series of lectures on human rights questions. The National Council of Hungarian Women was publicizing the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. A scientific debate would be held on the defence of civil rights in Hungary. The Hungarian United Nations Society would hold a meeting on 9 December to discuss the development of human rights in the world, and its Secretary-General would inform the press of the resolutions adopted. The Hungarian radio would broadcast the United Nations concert on 10 December, Human Rights Day. The postal services would issue a commemorative stamp for International Human Rights Day, and a book on human rights by one of Hungary's most eminent jurists would be published.
49. His delegation had no difficulty in supporting draft resolution A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1.
50. Mr. FORSHELL (Sweden) announced that Jordan and Romania had been added to the list of sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1. ^{1/}

^{1/} In document A/C.3/L.1623/Rev.1/Add.1, subsequently circulated, Jordan, Hungary and Romania were added to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution and Iran was deleted from the list.